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SO THAT'S WHAT IT IS Mt. Cameron Memorial Was To Be Site For Mass Hara Kiri By Japanese Statement At War Trial

THE JAPANESE IN HONG KONG IN 1943, WHEN HE TOOK UP HIS POST AS CHIEF OF THE KOWLOON DISTRICT GENDARMERIE, WERE NOT CONFIDENT OF BEING ABLE TO RETAIN HONG KONG AND GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT SOONER OR LATER THE COLONY WOULD BE RETAKEN BY THE BRITISH, STATED MAJOR HIRAO YOSHIO AT THE SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY.

MAJOR HIRAO WAS ONE OF THE WITNESSES CALLED BY THE PROSECUTION IN THE CASE AGAINST GEORGE WONG, WHO IS ON TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON BEFORE A GENERAL MILITARY COURT COMPRISING MR. LEO D'ALMEIDA E CASTRO (PRESIDENT), MAJOR J. B. KITE AND MAJOR C. H. MILES.

Witness made the statement while under cross-examination by defending counsel. Asked what the purpose was of the building of the Japanese war memorial on Mount Cameron witness said that, following the expected British invasion, it had been planned that the Japanese would retire there to commit mass suicide.

The case for the prosecution is being conducted by Mr. M. A. da Silva, assisted by Mr. R. S. Smith, while Mr. Hui-shing Lo, instructed by Mr. H. L. Kwan, is for the defence.

When proceedings resumed yesterday, Major Hiraio Yoshio returned to the witness-box to continue his description of the organisation of the Gendarmierie. He said that the Gendarmierie in Hong Kong consisted of 150 officers and N.C.O.s and 200 auxiliaries. There was also a force of Chinese and Indian police, that varied in strength from 1,500 to 3,000.

In addition, under each Japanese Warrant Officer, there was serving one at least and sometimes as many as six Chinese detectives. These were called the Mitai and there were about 400 of them in all. They were also known as communications members and informers. They were in plainclothes and were permitted to carry a re-

with the enemy. In any case, the minimum punishment was imprisonment with hard labour.

Pro-Japs In Colony
The Koa Ki-kan, witness said, was established before the attack on Hong Kong and was directed by two Japanese officers and a civilian with Chinese members whose work consisted of getting in touch with pro-Japanese elements in Hong Kong, such as Chinese who had studied or had lived in Japan. The organisation also gathered information on the defences of Hong Kong.

After the occupation of Hong Kong, members of the organisation were spread throughout South China to investigate enemy airfields, collect information on the numbers and models of enemy aircraft, to investigate supplies to Chungking, enemy resources in arms and ammunition, conditions at various strategic points and the activities of enemy high officials.

Cross-examined by Mr. H. L. Kwan for the defence, witness said that the notes he was referring to throughout his evidence were prepared by him after he was taken to Stanley. He had only his memory to depend upon. Witness agreed that there were also Chinese drivers and interpreters employed by the Gendarmierie. Asked if he had ever seen accused, witness said that he had heard his name

SUMMER TIME

Hong Kong is to have Summer Time.
As from 1 a.m. on Sunday, April 21 clocks in Hong Kong will be advanced one hour.
This means that Hong Kong time will be nine hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

British Army Of 3,000,000

London, April 2.
The maximum number of all ranks of the British Army at home and abroad for the year ending March 31, 1947, will be just under 3,000,000, according to the Army Estimates published today as a White Paper.

It shows that a maximum total of 1,323,500 all ranks will be borne on establishments of the Army in garrisons in Europe, including the United Kingdom. British troops will number 1,120,400; Dominion troops in the United Kingdom 22,000; Colonial troops 4,100 and Polish troops 18,000.

In garrisons outside Europe there will be a maximum of 943,500, made up of British Army 300,000; Indian Army 282,000; Dominion Army 48,400; Colonial troops 336,500; Polish troops 6,400.

The maximum number of all ranks, both at home and abroad, is estimated to be 2,950,000.

Out of the total cost of £882,000,000, £225,000,000 is required for pay, including allowances to dependents.—Reuter.

NOAH BEERY DEAD

Hollywood, Apr. 2.
Noah Beery Senior, 63, died yesterday in the arms of his brother Wallace.

Noah was visiting Wallace's home on a vacation after a stage play in New York.

The great stage and screen actor died of a heart attack.—Associated Press.

SIGNALMAN WHO THOUGHT HE WAS A GENIUS

York, April 2.
A soldier, who was said by his counsel to be such a blunderer that he "could not be trusted even to carry a bucket to the right place," but to imagine himself a genius, pleaded not guilty at a York court martial today, to voluntarily aiding the enemy.

He was Signallman W. A. Colledge, Royal Corps of Signals whose home was said to be at Matlock, Derbyshire.

Major R. F. L. Gulliver, prosecuting, alleged that Colledge, who was captured by the Germans in Crete in 1942, was introduced to William Joyce and became a member of an organisation controlling radio stations purporting to be English stations. He received coaching in microphone technique from William Joyce's wife, Margaret.

Colledge said in evidence that he only worked under orders and would not have done so if he had not been frightened. After his capture he had posed as Field Marshal Wavell's secretary in the hope he would be put ashore in Egypt and could rejoin the British forces. His story was proved untrue when he could not spell "Wavell".

Dr. H. Yellowless, former consultant psychiatrist to the British Expeditionary Force, said Colledge had peculiar tendencies and lived in a world of fantasy.

The findings of the court will be promulgated.—Reuter.

GERMAN ASSETS IN SWITZERLAND

Washington, April 2.
Dr. Walter Stucki, chief Swiss representative in the economic negotiations is now flying back to Bern to present the Swiss Government with the "firm" statement of the Allies' stand regarding German-owned assets in Switzerland. Reuter learns from authoritative sources here today.

The same sources assert that the negotiations between the Swiss, United States and French economists have to complete deadlock after several days of stalemate and all discussions will be suspended until Dr. Stucki returns to Washington next week with new instructions from his Government.

Early last week, the negotiators reached the point where the Swiss position and that of the Allies was steadily widening and they attempted to bridge the gap by turning over the various aspects of the problem to three small committees.

Last Friday night, the Allies presented a memorandum to Dr. Stucki, setting forth the Allied demands in a firm tone and giving a full statement of the Allied position.

Dr. Stucki on Saturday conferred with the top experts on the Allied memorandum. This memorandum was prepared in the knowledge that Dr. Stucki would be going home to receive new instructions.—Reuter.

New York, April 2.
The nationwide strike of 400,000 soft coal miners started at midnight tonight (Local Time).—Reuter.

Bombs Away!

Miami, Fla., Apr. 2.
All ships in the Gulf Stream off the Florida East Coast have been warned to keep a lookout for an unmanned barge loaded with 134 tons of bombs and depth charges which broke loose from its towing tug yesterday, 40 miles at sea.

Planes and sea-going tugs were unable to locate the drifting barge by nightfall yesterday. The explosives were being taken out for dumping into the sea.—Associated Press.

Pingshan Airfield Abandoned

In view of the details now available of the standards for civil aviation laid down by recent International Convention, it has been found necessary to abandon construction of the proposed airport at Pingshan.

H.M. Government have decided this as a result of the Air Mission which visited the Colony last February.

The possibility of finding an alternative site, perhaps including reclamation, is being considered.

When a decision as to the new site has been reached, the work there will be done by the Civil Authorities. The greater part of the R.A.F. personnel and equipment are therefore being withdrawn, only sufficient being left to restore to agricultural use as much as possible of the small area of resumed land at Pingshan. The survey of the old Kam Tin Airfield site will be completed with a view to its restoration to agriculture.

Thus the greater part of the area originally resumed to make way for the airfield at Pingshan will remain undisturbed. Compensation has already been paid for the crops standing on the land which has been disturbed, and for graves whose removal has been necessary. Any other reasonable claims for compensation in respect of airfield construction at Pingshan will be considered in due course by the Compensation Board which is shortly to be constituted for that purpose.

Soviet spokesmen, press commentators and lecturers are taking a strong line on this question and Stalin's answer to Associated Press recently on the international situation.

Alexander Leonov, lecturer in world affairs, in remarks published by Pravda, said "the Soviet Union is paying great attention to the United Nations Organization. The Soviet Union considers it a serious instrument for preserving international peace and security. Prime Minister Stalin's recent statement is a witness to this."

Comrade Stalin pointed out that strength of this international agency is based on the principle of equal rights and not on the principle of domination of any States by any others. It is natural that difference of opinion is going to emerge in a number of questions.—Associated Press.

War Of Nerves
Lecturer made the charges that a war of nerves was being directed against the Soviet Union; that the German Press was developing an anti-Soviet campaign of slander and propaganda; Russia which at times approached hysteria that there are immediate threats for a new war; that "an imperialist trend" is developing in the contemporary world of politics and that certain quarters in the Uni-

Tidal Wave Takes Over 300 Lives

HONOLULU, APRIL 2.
THE DEATH TOLL FROM THE TREMENDOUS TIDAL WAVE THAT SWEEPED THE NORTH PACIFIC YESTERDAY WAS ESTIMATED OFFICIALLY AT 86 PERSONS KILLED, BUT THIS FIGURE IS EXPECTED TO MOUNT STEADILY AS RESCUE AND SALVAGE EFFORTS CONTINUE THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AT HILO, HAWAII, ALONE HAS BEEN PUT BY NAVY OFFICIALS AT AT LEAST 300 PERSONS KILLED. SEVENTY-FIVE BODIES HAVE BEEN RECOVERED IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 60 OF THIS NUMBER BEING FOUND AT HILO. TEN WERE KILLED AT UNIMAK, IN THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, WHERE THE SCOTCH CAP LIGHTHOUSE WAS SWEEPED INTO THE SEA. ONE CALIFORNIAN DISAPPEARED WHEN CAUGHT BY A LARGE WAVE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Kodiak Islands residents were sent scurrying into the hills by an erroneous radio report, shortly before midnight, that a new tidal wave was only 10 minutes away.

A Hilo sugar planter said that \$700,000 worth of damage to raw sugar was caused when the raw sugar was swept into the ocean and tens of thousands of dollars worth of foodstuffs were destroyed.

There have been no reports of ships at sea in distress and a geologist said that the vast length of such tidal waves would enable vessels to ride them out without difficulty. The Navy had no immediate reports of damage in the Marshall Islands. Tokyo reported no disturbances of any sort there.

Geologists said that a submarine earthquake, believed to be centred near the end of the Alaskan peninsula, sent giant swells fanning out from the North Pacific at 400 to 500 miles an hour, before dawn broke.

Washed Out To Sea
Plans for air and sea rescue aid swamped the Navy at Pearl Harbor and Headquarters said that additional Navy planes will be added to aid the search in the Hilo area for men, women and children washed out to sea. Rescue vessels rushed in the night to aid men on two small life rafts and the crew of a Navy rescue plane which set down in the water to pick up the men could not take off again, because of the rough seas.

A school-teacher, who was swept into the sea, 25 miles north of Hilo, was found by a rescue ship after clinging to wreckage for over eight hours. Two school-children were also picked up. Hilo has an estimated four days' supply of food on hand and no resident is permitted to purchase more than 32 worth of food at a time, to help conserve the supply which was almost wiped out when the waves engulfed the waterfront warehouses.

Witnesses said that these two small waves preceding the third tremendous comb, which caused the damage, saved hundreds of people's lives by giving them time to reach higher ground. The falling waves hit in early morning, tore warehouses and shops were crumpled employees and shoppers kept casualties from numbering thousands.

No extensive damage was reported along the Canadian and United States West coast-line. The brunt of the blow apparently was suffered by the Hawaiian Islands.—Associated Press.

Major Damage
Pearl Harbor, Apr. 2.
Navy despatches from Midway and Johnson Islands received here today reported that major damage was done to communication facilities by Monday's tidal wave, but that there were no losses of navy personnel. New equipment and radio technicians are being sent to both islands.—Associated Press.

REPARATION DIFFICULTIES
London, April 2.
The difficulties in connection with the reparation of British subjects from the Far East were emphasized by the Under-Secretary for India, Mr. Arthur Henderson, when he stated that the Government fully appreciated the urgency of providing passages for their families to return to Britain, Egypt, India, etc.

Every possible effort was being made to obtain additional passages, but there was still "unpleasant" accommodation available for all who wish to travel, he added. He estimated that over about 5,000 British subjects, with their wives and children, had been overseas for some time. The average monthly sailing of civilians from India alone was 800.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER
Today's forecast: Fresh to strong with fresh north easterly winds.
Yesterday's temperatures etc.: Maximum 77 deg., at 3 p.m.; Minimum 72 deg., at 5 a.m.; Sunshine 14 hours.
Maximum humidity 85 per cent.

AMBASSADOR

Washington, Apr. 2.
The Senate today unanimously confirmed the appointment of Mr. W. Averell Harriman as United States Ambassador to Great Britain.—Associated Press.

volver while on duty. They came mostly under the Special Branch (Tokko).

Special Duties

Their employment was chiefly in anti-espionage and anti-sabotage and in checking guerrilla activities. Their work consisted of following suspects before arrest and assisting in interrogation. There were also about 100 other Chinese picked out from the police to work in the Tokko. They were known as Special Duty Police and took part in arrests and, when instructed to do so, in interrogations.

The Kempellai, witness said, were the garrison troops. They employed some 20 or 30 Chinese whose duty it was to collect information, investigate the black market, report on the coast of living and investigate reports of hidden arms and guerrilla activities. Information gathered on suspected espionage would be passed on to the Gendarmierie, while information on hidden arms would be acted upon immediately. These Chinese agents were employed secretly and carried revolvers.

One of their duties was to search for short-wave radio sets. Possession of these, witness said, was a serious offence but he did not think that the death penalty was normally meted out, unless the charge was that the sets had been used by the accused for communicating

Demobilised Gunner Case In Commons

Questions affecting the freedom of demobilised servicemen are to be put to the War Minister by Captain R. Gunter, Labour member for South-east Sussex. He will ask for information about the case of ex-gunner David Hay of Kirkwell.

Peace Talk In Paris

Washington, Apr. 2.
The United States has advised France to go ahead with her issuance of invitations to the European "peace" conference, scheduled to open in Paris by May 1. It was learned officially.

A State Department official said a note from France asking American opinion on the subject, cited widespread predictions, in this country and in Europe that the 21 nations conference would be postponed because the Big Five deputy foreign ministers have not completed the projected peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Finland.

scas service, they remain an officer or soldier. At the end of his leave the man is transferred to the reserve and remains on service until the period of national emergency is ended.

But even while on reserve, a man can be arrested and charged before a court-martial for any offence against military law which he was found to have been committed while serving as a soldier.—Reuter.

He will seek an enquiry into the circumstances whereby Hay was recently charged before a court-martial with offences which had previously been the subject of a charge before a civilian court at the time when he was entitled to assume that he had been demobilised.

Hay, demobilised in January, was called back to the Army and then court-martialled on a charge that he struck an officer at a local dance and caused a disturbance.

The War Office view of the position of demobilised men is that during the whole of their demobilisation leave and such extra leave as is given for over-

prepared by the big powers.—Associated Press.

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Allies—Strangers

Mr. Bevin's Post Talbot speech was in essence an appeal for sobriety, for patience, for thoughtful handling of international relations—and especially of relations with the Soviet Union. It was a much-needed appeal. For a great part of the world's present trouble springs from an unhappy tendency, not in one country only, to subordinate cold reason to hot emotion in situations which call for calm thinking. Suspicions which should be removed by quiet explanations are fanned by hot accusations and equally hot rejoinders in an atmosphere of angry and acrimonious debate. We have—it is the most urgent of all needs—to escape from this atmosphere, from assumptions of necessary conflict and inevitable hostility, if the present estrangement is not to become dangerously worse. The danger, let it be quickly added, is not war: the idea of an Anglo-Soviet war is grotesque beyond the need of consideration. But there is real danger of an estrangement so deep and so wide that it would destroy all chance of that close international co-operation which is essential for so much besides the mere maintenance of peace. Why are our relations today not conducted in the right spirit as between partners discussing common problems of the partnership, but rather as debates between opponents, each trying to score points over the other? One reason—and it is an important one—is that, on the whole, no machinery of close and regular co-operation has been built up. That is partly an accident of history. In the war years, because they were fighting joint campaigns, because they were compelled to find joint solutions of difficult problems of war economy, co-operation between Britain and America was close, constant and intimate at all levels. That has had great and healthy influence on political relations. With Russia there was no such day-to-day intimacy. She was, save for two tenuous lines of communication, isolated from the Western Allies. She and they had to work out their military and economic problems separately. No habit of close partnership was formed. Understanding of each other's ways and purposes did not become automatic. During those war years we were Allies; but we remained strangers. And we have not come closer. It may be—it should be—that regular co-operation on such bodies as the Council of Deputies, the Security Council and other organs of U.N.O. could have effect. But a condition is that the members should know that their duty is to work as partners, not to quarrel as rivals. The prior essential is that there shall be on both sides, not indeed a ban on friendly argument, but definitely a cessation of recrimination. Back chat is neither a worthy nor a useful instrument of Allied diplomacy, even while the temptation may be great.

BRITISH SALES TO SPAIN

London, April 3. Ten surplus British mobile power stations have been sold to Spain and negotiations are proceeding for the sale of another three. "Announcing this in the House of Commons today," a spokesman said, "the Minister of Supply, Mr. John Wilson, said these plants were needed for the development of Spanish industry and agriculture and no other outlet had been found for them."

London, April 3. The Pope will make a speech on the world food situation over Vatican radio next Thursday, April 4 at 4.30 p.m. GMT, Vatican radio reported tonight. Reuter.

DON IDDON'S DIARY

From New York

For the past seven days a great debate has raged throughout this country and this continent.

Against the background of Winston Churchill's prose, the people have asked: "Should the United States and the British Empire form a perpetual alliance?"

Although the answers have been many and violent, it is plain that out of this forum of free discussion have come tangible benefits, clearer understanding.

Today Washington and London are closer than ever, and the latest insistence here is that no writer could solely of "fraternal association" is necessary because the Anglo-American team work exists now; the partnership is a living thing at this moment.

It has been a tremendous week for Britain. An Englishman has dominated the American scene. His phrases have filled the newspapers, monopolised the air waves and echoed from New York to San Francisco.

Even now, one week after he waved the banner of partnership, the spoken words and the written words are all of Churchill. On Friday he speaks again.

Under Fire

This time it is probable that he will answer his critics and emphasise that he specifically advocated his Anglo-American Fraternal Association under and within U.N.O.

The ex-Prime Minister isn't at all perturbed by the turbulent aftermath of his speech. He seems rather to relish the continuing controversial clash.

However, aware that President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes are under a heavy fusillade of condemnation for in effect endorsing and authorising his address, it is extremely likely that he will again make it clear that he spoke for himself alone.

Already the President and his Secretary of State have indicated this, but the country cannot forget the conferences among Truman, Byrnes, Bernard Baruch, and Churchill himself days before the address.

Uneasy Heads

Many are likely to disregard the diplomatic denials just as now they are scattering salt over the optimistic radiations from the capital that Russian expansionism is merely a lonely search for security.

U.S. relations with Russia are not good, and they're getting worse. The routine, matter-of-fact way in which millions of Americans speculate uneasily on a possible future conflict with Russia is a frightening phenomenon. Even the more cautious and conservative commentators are indulging in it, though they shy away from the militant shrieks of the Hearst papers and the exultant forecasts of columnists Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson.

It has been widely reported here that the President himself has frequently expressed sharp irritation over Soviet behaviour. Byrnes has put compromise and retreat behind him, and cannot embrace them. If he tried it is likely that he'd be replaced by General George Marshall, former Chief of Staff, who has just completed his mission to China.

Already there's a noticeable trend toward militarising the U.S. Diplomatic Service. General Bedell Smith is Ambassador to Russia, Admiral Alan Kirk is Ambassador to Belgium, General Frank Hines is Ambassador to Panama.

The diplomat's top hat has been displaced by the gold-branded service cap.

Cheque-Books Ready

In the cacophony created by Churchill's warning and Russia's power drive, the voices raised on other issues have been almost drowned, but here are some items: The Senate hearings on the loan to Britain are not being heard, though Americans are preoccupied with greater urgencies, are showing readiness to reach for their fountain-pens and cheque-books when the time comes.

The slogan could be: Better a lifeline to Britain now than a breadline in America later.

It is suggested here that the book of Joseph Davies, ex-Ambassador to Moscow, be re-entitled "Submission to Moscow."

Churchill turned down the \$5,000 fee he was entitled to from Westminster College for his Missouri speech.

Food Minister Sir Ben Smith, attending a cocktail party the other day, accepted nothing except one olive, denounced the spread of stuffed oysters, salmon, peanuts, caviar, wafers, celery, radishes and smoked salmon, ham, beef and tongue sandwiches.

He said the sight of all the food made him speculate on the fate of the British people.

The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture says: Americans waste one-fifth as much food as they eat—enough for more than 25,000,000 people—while efforts to feed Europe.

Spring Clean-Up

Spring has arrived prematurely in New York, and the bright fingers of sunlight have reached into the shabby cross-town streets, the littered water-front, prompting a clean-up campaign by the scrupulously hygienic New York Times.

Never the most immaculate of cities—apart from the noble boulevards of Park Avenue, Fifth Avenue, and Fifty-seventh Street—Manhattan lately has been a little less so.

Spring has ordered out men with high-pressure hoses; water-lung trucks; sweepers, shovellers; men with pointed, steel-tipped sticks; but the dirt, the discarded cigarette packs, the wrappers, the chewed-out chewing-gum, the cigar stubs, and candy-boxes defy him.

Almost as formidable is the considerable discourtesy, probably the result of war-fraught nerves, which clutters the town.

Log Show

Always publicity-minded, the city has now got something new in advertising—advertisements on girls' legs.

For some time it has been the theory of an organisation called "Eye Appeal Ad-Service" that most advertising is wasted because most advertisements are placed where no one looks.

The Service then asked itself: "Where do people look most?" So now little pieces of cardboard—peripatetic signboards—are strapped on girls' knees, proclaiming: "Buy So-and-so at Bargain Prices." Visit So-and-so's Restaurant.

The signs can be moved up and down the leg—lowered if the customer is shocked.

Other incidental intelligence on the New York front includes the reintroduction of a powerful drink, "The French Seventy-five," made of brandy and champagne, and guaranteed to shatter all opposition.

Circulations are rising of new magazines: "Eye-ful," "Beauty Parade," "Wink," dedicated to women's figures.

Back To Fringes

And a little soft-drink stand on Broadway announced it uses tons of bananas a month and sells 16,000 banana splits per week.

Fringes are back on women's foreheads and clothes on their heads. Sets of slacks, appropriate from the soldier's outfit of battle-jacket and trousers, are on sale everywhere.

Sign of the times is the gigantic current issue of fashion magazine *Harper's Bazaar*, which has 268 pages—an elegant rebuke to Sir Stafford Cripps and his insistence on a British newprint famine.

Just as an Englishman has dominated America's political world, the actors and actresses of Britain have been the headlines in entertainment.

The revival of "Pygmalion" has been so successful that Gertrude Lawrence, Raymond Massey, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke will continue the play—one of the Main Stem's greatest hits.

And when Gertrude moves out, Laurence Olivier and the Old Vic Players will move in.

The film "Rebecca," by Britain's Daphne du Maurier, directed by Britain's Alfred Hitchcock, and starring Olivier, has come back to Times Square in triumph, while out in Hollywood Ray Milland, from Wales, won an Academy Award.

Relations with Russia have tempered the enthusiasm for Communism among the swimming-pool, private-ranch, country-club set of stars and producers.

Right Turn

Hollywood's gilded have uncloaked their fists, taken another look at their bank-rolls, and decided the democratic way is better.

A survey is being made to prove the box-office potency of otherwise of synthetic euphonious, specially chosen stars' names.

Would Judy Garland be better, for instance, under her real name of Judy Gunn, or Boris Karloff more terrifying as his christened William Henry Pratt?

Almost all the stars have taken on new names. Barbara Stanwyck is really Ruby Stevens; Jennifer Jones is Phyllis Daley; Ann Borchers is Harriet Lake; Robert Burgh is Spencer; Arlington Brugh; and Edward G. Robinson, Emanuel Goldstein.

Journalists do the same, of course—we were christened Ernest Frederick Iddon.

Garbo Says No

In the casting department, Greer Garbo has just turned down "Arch of Triumph," the 60th script she has refused during the past year.

And Britain's Post-Corona.

BY THE WAY

(By BEACHCOMBER)

Do you live artificially, or are you a close-to-the-earthite, in tune with fieldmice, voles, slugs and other small game? The question is prompted by a letter to a weekly paper.

The writer says that "Nature intended us to sleep in contact with the earth." But since he has the misfortune to live in a house, he manages to "keep my body at earth potential by attaching the wireless earth."

Sometimes I wrap the bare wire round my wrist, sometimes round my big toe." He claims that this "Does away with thousands of years of artificial living."

I will vouch his breakfast is artificial enough, or does he run naked into the woods, stun a weasel with his club, and eat it raw? And what would he do without Nature's primitive wireless?

Which brings to mind the simple rhyme of other days: There was a little man And he sat upon a tree, "What's good enough for birds," he said, "Is good enough for me."

Danger ahead Simple-minded attaches have for long been warned by the films against the activities of beautiful female spies. Now they have to set themselves against the wiles of ugly male scientists.

But what will happen when the beautiful female scientist-spy arrives? **Bitter chess** Though slow to anger, chess champions are raging demons when roused. In the Boston Herald there is an account of a championship match played in Boston, Massachusetts, during which two players—lost their tempers, shouted, and had to be moved into another room.

Gyakpoynt once at Hastings, became so infuriated at the moves of his opponent that he bent down beneath the table, struck a match, and set fire to that opponent's trousers. He was disqualified. At the Chess Times wrote in a leading article: "Happily such demonstrations of bad manners and worse sportsmanship are comparatively rare."

The Chessplayers Union at once wrote to ask: "What was meant by comparatively?" And that raked up the old scandal of Tchekhov's deportation of five of his opponent's pieces.

Scratch a chess player and you find a Tartar.

A silly catma The silly dogma of ignorant people, that cats are ungrateful for kindness shown.

(Evening paper.) (Exit Mrs. Bickthorpe, pursued by a maddened Persian kitten.)

Scratch a chess player and you

Doctors Or Nature Cure-- Should A Patient Choose?

(By GEORGE HOUSE)

Natural Healing—That is, unorthodox healing—is based upon a true understanding of the natural healing powers of one's body.

When a person cuts his hand, blood will flow and coagulate and form a scab over it, thus keeping out dirt. When the cut is healed the scab itself falls off, thus exemplifying natural healing.

Unorthodox practitioners recognize that illness is the body's way of expressing that it is trying to restore health.

Therefore, instead of administering drugs to suppress symptoms (the practice of orthodox), unorthodox practitioners use measures that will help the body, and will root out the cause.

These root causes invariably consist of transgressions of the natural laws of health—possibly wrong diet, structural mal-alignment or pressure on a nerve.

Cold Logic Those who understand and believe in unorthodox treatment are not blinded or confused by the high-sounding case put forward by orthodox practitioners, based on expensive education and a profound study of medical sciences and resulting in the reliance on the action of a thousand different drugs on a legion of symptoms.

The unorthodox patient judges by the cold logic of results. The training necessary to qualify as an unorthodox practitioner, while it covers the basic studies of anatomy and physiology, does not include the assimilation of medical science, with its use of highly dangerous drugs.

The theories of natural health apply to trees and plants, which grow healthier and more vigorously on soil composed of soil is naturally composted, in jungle and forest, as against land de-

pleted by chemical fertilizers.

Cattle which graze on land fertilized by natural compost are immune from disease. Cows suffering from foot-and-mouth disease have been deliberately placed with those that have grazed on naturally composted soil and have licked the noses of the healthy cows, and the latter have remained immune.

So deeply-rooted is the professional scepticism of orthodox practitioners that they would be impressed only by such an avalanche of evidence for natural healing as would move the Sphinx.

Back To Life I have no interest in orthodox or unorthodox practitioners. I am a layman and my concern is for the patient. In my post-bag is evidence of the many thousands of cures by unorthodox practice after failure by orthodox, and it is on the basis of results alone that I champion unorthodox practice.

Let me quote one case. My brother's wife lay in her home seriously ill with severe pneumonia. The doctor called in a specialist who, after examining her, told my brother (I remember it was just midnight as I was there) that his wife would not be alive when dawn came.

In view of this apparently fatal position, treatment supplied by an unorthodox practitioner. At dawn the patient was still alive, and slowly but surely fully recovered under the herbal treatment.

Doctors have set out to fight death, and they've gone a long way. A doctor's training is directed to detecting serious illness; and once serious illness is excluded, we've been too ready to think we've done our job.

That's one reason why Socialist doctors have fought to get health centres where doctors can have the time and facilities to study minor ailments.

When it comes to the reasoning behind unorthodox practice, I confess I'm lost. Nature cures say one thing, herbalists another, chiropractors something else.

Nonsense! Osteopaths, for example, say all disease is due to small displacements of the spine. They cannot show these displacements in X-rays or at post-mortem or under the microscope, but they still insist they're there.

Frankly, I say this is nonsense, and I'll fight hard before I see the State subsidising this kind of thing.

Finally, unorthodox treatment is sometimes dangerous. Most doctors have seen cases of scintilla made worse by manipulation.

To manipulate a tuberculous hip is to endanger life, by spreading the disease.

And to waste time on unorthodox treatment of cancer is to ensure that the surgeon will fail. So if you want to try unorthodox treatment, for your own sake see a doctor first.

In the Moscow Press and radio has been intensified. It looks almost as if Soviet spokesmen are still prompted touchily by ill-will on account of diplomatic "punches" received in the Security Council. The next move towards a better understanding should come from Moscow.

Election Pledge Shuffled I have just seen the full text of Sir Archibald Sinclair's recent speech in the House of Commons. The first part of it is a shattering criticism of the Government's policy towards the German people.

Mr. A. J. P. Taylor, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, who used to lecture for the M.C.I., broadcast an excellent commentary on Wednesday night on Russian internal problems.

It was sympathetic yet restrained, and its interpretation of the meaning of Stalin's speech as a non-bellows utterance, designed specifically to encourage the expectation of a higher standard of life in the U.S.S.R., was a useful effect to the sinister suspicions of the American Press.

One could do with more of such good-tempered analytical commentaries on the Russian scene. The longer the Russian people are kept in the dark, the more likely they are to see Westminster traps.

One of the things Democracy means is: taking responsibility. Above all, when it comes to our own bodies, we must each take that responsibility ourselves.

Others may give us advice, but we have the right, and the duty, to make up our own minds. As a Socialist, I believe that anyone who wants to use an "unorthodox" practitioner has an absolute right to do so. There must be no cash penalties attached.

But as a Socialist doctor, I also believe it is one of the duties of the State to see that the best scientific advice on health and ill-health is available to all.

(By STEPHEN TAYLOR)

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Wanted, A British Five Year Plan

By A. J. Cummings

In defending the trade unions before Parliament, it is all to the good that Mr. Attlee should be anxious to launch appeals in our cities and towns for energetic co-operation.

Incentive Necessary That, however, is not enough. What we need to get clearly into our minds is the Government's incentive, its own comprehensive policy, the periodical target to be aimed at, the exact means by which they are to be reached and its practical detailed directives.

So far we are more or less in the dark in these matters; and to be in the dark is to have a weakened impulse. The Government might profitably take a leaf out of the book of Field-Marshal Montgomery, who before every battle told his armies not only what his objective was but how he proposed to reach it and the part every unit would play in the attack.

Let the Government present the nation with a British Five Year Plan, defining its character in intelligible terms and describing every stage of its progress. There could be no surer way of winning public confidence and galvanising public effort.

Give Us The Reasons The Government should also make a point of explaining frankly, not only why it is adopting a course of action, but the reason for which may not be at once apparent, but also why it is not doing something which on the surface may seem highly desirable.

For instance, why has the Minister of Fuel turned down so brusquely the proposal that German prisoners of war should be employed in British mines? Is the coal situation that by Easter neither the railways will have to reduce their traffic very drastically or a number of plants in production for home and export will have to close down altogether? Mr. Churchill himself has proclaimed the gravity of the emergency.

There is little prospect of any early and substantial increase in coal production because there is little prospect of any early and substantial increase in the number of men in the pits.

Surely, if order to meet the emergency, we should not hesitate to employ available German labour? The danger of sabotage is small. No reports of sabotage have come from European countries in which Germans are employed. More than 50,000 are working efficiently and diligently in the Polish mines, at the same rate of pay as those secured by Poles.

The economic danger to British industry is not serious. As soon as the emergency passed German labour would be withdrawn.

British miners may have an objection to working alongside Germans. That problem might be solved by a redistribution of labour in certain pits.

But has any appeal been made to our

Now they say here that in view of troubles in the Empire, Britain's suffering from domain poisoning.

Pence is described as being a two-way street, but some nations are apparently determined to make a detour.

Comment on the credit controversy. Twisting the loan's tail.

Scratch a chess player and

TIDAL WAVE IN PACIFIC Alaska, Hawaii And California Affected

Storm In French Assembly

(By Harold King, Reuters Special Correspondent)

Paris, April 2.

A stormy scene occurred in the National Assembly this afternoon when General de Gaulle's former Minister of Education, M. Capitant said that the proportional representation which the three big parties want to introduce into the Constitution, "will lead directly to dictatorship of parties and hence to single party dictatorship".

Noisy interruptions from Communist, Socialist and even Progressive Catholic benches prevented the speaker from continuing and the President of the Assembly, M. Vincent Auriol, had to intervene emphatically before quiet was restored.

The system of proportional representation at present proposed favours strongly organised parties and leaves the voter no freedom to change the order of the names of candidates presented to him, and many critics claim there is no sense in having five or six hundred deputies since, in practice, all the voter can do is vote for a party and not an individual.

Dissatisfaction with the proposed system is widespread and a Socialist Party Congress held during the weekend showed a large minority in favour of a voting system on British lines. Many rank and file deputies of other parties in the Assembly likewise object to proportional representation but are prevented by the discipline of their parties' machine from taking a stand openly against it. Many party leaders, on the other hand, favour the system because it means that the re-election of leading party figures is practically automatic.—Reuters.

Officers To Study Atom War

Washington, April 2.

A new top-level school to train army, navy and air force officials in problem of atomic warfare is among other subjects which were begun today at the National War College.

With an international class of 100 persons or more, it will start a 10 months course on Sept. 3 in a building which was formerly occupied by the Army War College. Vice-Admiral Harry Hill, commander of the school, announced that the staff are chiefly officers of the armed forces and will include civilian professors on loan from American universities.

He said civilian board consultants are working now in framing the curriculum which the War Department reported will include subjects such as the school, successor to the Army and Navy Staff College, will be the "highest level educational institution of the armed forces and the State Department", the joint announcement said.

The expanded curriculum will include a wider range of civilian subjects pertaining to national planning and national defense, including a study of foreign policy and international laws and international relations.—Associated Press.

MRS. PANDIT BACK

Lucknow, April 2. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of the Congress leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, who became the first Indian woman Cabinet Minister in 1937 was back in office today with her five Cabinet colleagues in the United Provinces Government after a 6-1/2 years' absence during which the province has been ruled directly by the Governor.

Mrs. Pandit returned to India only recently from a year's tour in the United States.—Reuters.

The Hague, Apr. 2. Prince Bernhard, who returned to Holland with Princess Juliana by air from Switzerland on Saturday is suffering from slight bronchitis. It was officially announced here today.—Reuters.

Follows 'Quake In Aleutians

HONOLULU, APRIL 2.

A TIDAL WAVE 20 TO 25 FEET HIGH POUNDED THE SHORES OF HAWAII ON MONDAY KILLING AT LEAST EIGHT, INJURING MANY AND CAUSING HEAVY PROPERTY DAMAGE.

THE WAVE WHICH STRUCK ABOUT 5.30 p.m. (GMT) APPARENTLY WAS CAUSED BY AN UNDERSEA SEISMIC DISTURBANCE THOUSANDS OF MILES NORTH OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND HAD SPEND MOST OF ITS FURY AT SEA. SUFFICIENT POWER REMAINED HOWEVER, FOR THE WAVE TO CAUSE HEAVY DAMAGE ALONG THE SHORELINES OF ALL THE HAWAII GROUP. RAILROAD TRACKS WERE INUNDATED.

The California Institute of Technology recorded two major earthquakes, estimated to be about 2,700 miles northwest of Pasadena, Calif., possibly near Dutch Harbour, Alaska. Similar shocks were recorded at Fordham University in New York.

Santa Cruz, a beach city, 50 miles south of San Francisco, reported one moderate and two extremely high waves at 6.16 p.m. and 7.51 p.m. (GMT). There were reports of high waves all along the California coast, with damage in some places.

At Seattle, Wash., the 13th naval district reported that its station at Unimak in the Aleutian Islands had reported that a tidal wave hit there at 1.30 (GMT).

Honolulu Damage

At Ketchikan, Alaska, the U.S. coast guard commander reported a tidal wave, preceded by an earthquake tremor, destroyed the Scotch Cap Lighthouse station with loss of all personnel, believed to be five men.

News of the disaster came from a nearby station which was badly damaged but escaped without casualties. Scotch Cap is at the entrance to Unimak pass, which provides the gateway to the Bering sea from the North Pacific. The lighthouse is at least 100 feet above the water.

Preliminary reports from Oahu's neighbouring island of Hawaii indicated the city of Hilo was hard hit and its harbour facilities damaged badly. A preliminary survey brought an estimate of \$50,000 damage to the Honolulu waterfront.—Associated Press.

Towering Wave

Later. The tidal wave rolling across vast expanses of the North Pacific ocean spread death and destruction from Alaska to Hawaii and the coast of California.

One person was known dead in Hawaii and at least 21 were missing and believed to be dead. The lighthouse at Unimak pass, built close to 100 feet above the water, was overwhelmed by a towering wave.

The earthquake was believed to have occurred somewhere near the Aleutian Islands. The wave rolled southward with diminishing fury and on the California coast one person only was listed as a casualty when swept to sea by the high waves.

The U.S. coastguard in Hawaii warned that a new tidal wave might be expected in the Hawaiian Islands, from a later earthquake, but if so it was expected to be of lesser intensity. Radio warnings were broadcast. All beaches were evacuated.

Ship Warned

Ships in the North Pacific were warned to be on the lookout for waves which might be 50 to 100 feet high.

Heavy property damage was reported in the Hawaiian Islands, especially at Hilo on the island of Hawaii. There a ship was torn from its mooring, a bridge was wrecked and buildings on the seaward side of the main street were damaged severely. The bridge was swept off its foundations by the force of the wave's blow.

The fate of five men in a naval warship in the Hawaiian Islands is unknown. Army and Navy reconnaissance planes at Honolulu reported they did not find any vessels in distress or anyone at sea. Hospitals reported admission of many injured persons for first aid treatment.

An informed source at Honolulu said high Army and Navy authorities were "raising hell" because they did not receive advance warning of the wave's possibility.

Severe Quake

According to seismographic records, a severe earthquake occurred at 12.30 hours (GMT) or about 2 a.m. Hawaii time—five hours before the first wave smashed the island shores. The source said officials felt that with advance warning they could have saved many lives and much property.

A coast and geodetic survey official said there was no one on duty at the office at night and even so it would have been impossible to know there had been an earthquake until the seismograph film was developed.

An official said the film showed another quake seven hours after the first and on this basis a warning was issued that a second wave might strike, but with reduced intensity.

There was no damage at landlocked Pearl Harbour naval base, where a large fleet is assembled for the atom bomb test.

The gigantic wave apparently took its heaviest toll at Hilo, on the island of Hawaii where Navy authorities now report that 37 bodies have been recovered.—Associated Press.

Navy Alert

Tokyo, Apr. 2. The Navy operations office said it had been on the alert regarding the tidal wave in the Pacific, but that no disturbance has been noted thus far in this archipelago.—Associated Press.

Army Helps

Honolulu, Apr. 2. Maj.-Gen. George Moore, the army's commanding general in the Hawaiian Islands, has ordered troops to give all possible aid and relief to inhabitants made homeless by the tidal wave which hit the islands on Monday.

Units were organised to provide clothing, shelter and medical aid to the thousands of homeless and the scores of injured. Governor Stainback mobilised the territorial guards for traffic duty and to prevent looting. The army dispatched a plane to Hilo with emergency supplies and sent another to the Molokai leper colony to assist if necessary. The army reported three of its men missing on Oahu island and four injured.—Associated Press.

Royalists Take Lead In Greek Elections

Athens, April 2.

Greece seemed to be clearing the way for the possible return of King George as latest ballot figures yesterday gave the Populists (Royalists) a commanding lead.

The incomplete returns last night were confused by conflicting official figures and the Populists Party's spokesman, Constantine Thaidaris, charged that the Government figures were biased. He said the populists would announce their own figures.

Latest totals issued by the Government gave the Populists 935,312 votes from 900 polling stations. Earlier figures for 500 stations had given the party 20,000 votes more. The National bloc was second with 64,444, 3,000 less than earlier. The Liberals were third with 47,822 less.

Marked by the abstention from voting of the Communists and Left Wing parties and the violent deaths of twenty persons the voting thus revealed a powerful trend to the Right.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Left Wing E.A.M. said in a statement that the "elections have been carried out in an orgy of wild terrorism and unprecedented fraud and are such that no honest man who respects himself would admit that they have the slightest validity."

Polling Station Attacked
The Ministry of Public Order simultaneously said that there were 20 deaths, 16 persons being killed in what the Ministry described as a Communist attack on a polling place near Salonika with automatic weapons and mortars.

Leftists continued their attack on the freedom of the voting shortly after the first returns indicated that abstention would probably be less than in 1936 when it was 38 per cent. Populists followers said the

Batavia, April 2.

Great hopes for an early settlement in Indonesia were expressed today by Lieutenant-Governor-General, Dr. van Mook, in a talk with Indonesian Journalists.

Dr. van Mook is due to leave for Holland on Thursday with a party of Indonesians to consult with the Dutch Government in the light of his recent negotiations with the Indonesian "Premier," Dr. Sutan Sjahrir.

Travelling with him as adviser will be Sultan Sharif Hamid, the Second Alkadir of Pontianak, Western Borneo. The Sultan described himself as a Nationalist in favour of a federation of the Indonesian peoples, linked with the Netherlands Kingdom, until they are fit for complete independence.

Lieutenant-Colonel Santos, Resistance leader during the Japanese occupation in Java, and Lieutenant Tahja, guerrilla leader, will also be in Dr. van Mook's party.

Dr. Sutan Sjahrir returned to Batavia today after visiting the Republican Headquarters at Jogjakarta, where he consulted the President, Dr. Soekarno. With this official air of optimism around, sporadic actions between British troops and Indonesians continue to be reported from scattered points.

Near Sourabaya, artillery has been in action to clear an area adjoining this great port while at Palembang in Sumatra, one British soldier was killed, two officers and nine other ranks wounded and two other ranks reported missing as a result of an attack on a British patrol.—Reuters.

London, April 2.

Resolutions condemning the treatment of Indians in South Africa and the colour bar in South African universities were passed at the tenth annual conference of the Indian students of British universities here today.

One speaker described General Smuts as "continuing the policy of Adolf Hitler."—Reuters.

Treaty with Viet Nam

Paris, Apr. 2.

The French delegation leaves Paris tomorrow for Hanoi to negotiate a treaty regarding the future of Indo-China, with the provisional government, Y. B. N. The final treaty will probably be signed in Paris during the visit of Ho Chi Minh, Premier and Foreign Minister in the Viet Nam Cabinet.—Reuters.

Too Kind To Fascists Says Moscow

London, April 2.

Moscow Radio quoted the Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" as asserting that the United States military authorities in Germany were guilty of "extreme leniency" toward "Fascist remnants" while following a belittling and aggressive policy toward Communists.

"Pravda" also said that the "assistant American military commander of Berlin and his like" tend to forget that rooting out Fascism is their "primary task". It also said that the assistant commander "told an Associated Press correspondent that the United States should insure in Germany a more aggressive political leadership to fight Communism."

An Associated Press despatch from Berlin on March 1 quoted Colonel John Magin, deputy American military governor of Berlin, as saying that although the Germans have an inbred antipathy towards communism, the United States now must give them a more aggressive political leadership to hold their own position. He said "We cannot just tell the Germans to be democratic, but we must take them by the hand and show them democracy."—Associated Press.

VICHY OFFICIAL ARRESTED

Headay, April 2.

Paul Baudouin, former under-Secretary in the Vichy Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was arrested here with his son as they tried to cross the border into Spain, it was yesterday announced.

The police here said that Baudouin, carrying false papers, tried to slip across the border about 8 o'clock on Sunday. The border patrol blocked them and when they fled into a wood the French police trapped them.

The elder Baudouin, aged 52, was in the Vichy Cabinet from December 1940 to February 1942.—Associated Press.

CANADIAN SPY CASE

Ottawa, Apr. 2.

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced today revocation of the order-in-Council under which persons have been detained and questioned in connection with leakage of secret information to Russia.

He told Parliament that no similar orders would be required, but he did not indicate whether this meant that there would be no further arrests in connection with the espionage investigation.—Reuters.

ALLIED FLIGHTS OVER YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade, April 2.

Marshal Tito yesterday told the Yugoslav Parliament that flights of Allied planes over Yugoslav territory constituted a threat to the nation's peace and security and added: "Our people cannot tolerate such provocations."

Tito said that Yugoslavia had protested against such flights on February 28 but had received no reply.—Associated Press.

been in consultations with representatives of the Unionists (Centre bloc), with a view to forming a coalition cabinet, it was learned in Athens tonight.

Meanwhile, Athens remains quiet and already street-cleaners are rising down the morning Greek soldiers have been driving in lorries through the city, singing national songs and receiving several applause from crowds.

A Reuters despatch from Moscow reports that the newspaper "Pravda" has today carried a report from a source in Athens alleging "Right-wing reactionary terrorism and fraud."

Greek's called King George, who was waiting in London for the election results—which may decide his return to the throne—was seen yesterday by Reuters in London, where he was seen to be in good health.

King George, who has been living under a blanket of silence because any statement from him might have influenced the course of the elections, has been seen in London's most illustrious Royal circle. He rarely appears in public and takes no part in the life of the city.—Reuters.

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SO THAT'S WHAT IT IS

(Continued from Page 1)

but that seemed was not answered in the Kowloon District Court during his tenure of office. It was not necessary, witness replied to a question, for a Special Duty Detective to have a good knowledge of Japanese.

Mass Suicide

Asked if he had ever been an officer of the Kempeitai or the Koa Ki-han, witness said that he had not been but that it had been part of his duty to be well acquainted with the work of these organisations and he was in constant consultation with them.

Asked if the Japanese thought they could keep Hong Kong permanently, witness said that since his coming to Hong Kong it was known that the Government here had an idea that the Japanese forces could not keep Hong Kong for a long time. This was since 1943, when the Japanese began losing islands in the Pacific.

Before 1943, the Government believed that they would be able to keep Hong Kong. Asked about the Mount Cameron memorial, witness said it was built as a tomb where all the Japanese would gather to die when Hong Kong fell.

The next witness called was Koichi Harasawa, who said that he was a graduate of the Commercial College of Tokyo and held a licence to teach English at Japanese high schools. He had been conversant with the English language for 17 years and was now employed at the Supreme Court as a translator, mostly from Japanese into English. Witness produced a translation he had made from the records of the Japanese Courts-Martial for the year 1944.

Enrique Lee's Death

The next witness, Captain Yamaguchi Kyokichi, said that he was a resident of the Ritsumei Kan University in Japan and a barrister-at-law of the Japanese bar. He had served in Hong Kong on the Judge Advocate's staff and was a member of the Japanese Courts-Martial.

Witness said he had sat as a member of the Court at the trial of Enrique Lee and R. Ghilotti and also at the trial of F. E. d'Almeida Romo-dios, F. X. d'Almeida Romo-dios, B. A. Gardner, D. S. Dillingham and L. Gardner. Witness testified to the Courts-Martial records in respect of these trials and said that the death of Enrique Lee was entered in the records as having occurred on July 25, 1945.

Witness Cross-Examined

Witness was then cross-examined at length by Mr. Haining Lo. He said that the decisions of the Japanese Courts-Martial were reached under the Military Law of the Hong Kong Government, which was based on the laws of Japan. According to Military Law, there was no appeal to a higher court and the sentences passed could not be changed.

Asked if the President of the Japanese Military Court was the Japanese Governor of Hong Kong, witness said that the power was in the hand of the Japanese Governor of Hong Kong, but that the Governor, on special occasions, appointed officers to represent him. The Governor was the supervisor of the Military Court and appointed on each occasion the officers to be present. He had the power to alter the sentences, but not the charges.

Asked further questions, witness said that he was trained as a judicial officer in the Japanese Army and had no military training. He came to Hong Kong as a judicial officer on May 28, 1943.

Conquering Of Asia

Asked if he had while in Japan as a lawyer known that it was the declared policy of the Japanese Emperor to conquer the whole of Asia, witness replied that he had not heard about it. To a further question, witness replied that he did not know anything about thought-control in Japan in 1941.

Mr. Lo: Did your Emperor as early as 1941 tell all the Japanese that they were to conquer the whole of East Asia?

Witness: There was no such thing.

Mr. Lo: Hong Kong was captured on Dec. 25, 1941—Yes.

Mr. Lo: This was done in accordance with the Emperor's intention of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. You know that is a fact?

Witness: Of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere I heard when the war started, but

Underlying Principle Of Peace In East

CHUNGKING, APRIL 2.

IN HIS ADDRESS BEFORE THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL YESTERDAY, PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK STATED THAT THE SINKIANG PROBLEM — CAUSED BY ACTIVITIES OF DISSIDENTS WHO LAST YEAR ESTABLISHED THE "REPUBLIC OF EASTERN TURKISTAN" HAD NOW BEEN SETTLED AND ADDED THAT IT WAS REGRETTABLE THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAD NOT NAMED THEIR CANDIDATES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THE DECISION OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONFERENCE IN JANUARY TO BROADEN THE BASIS OF THE GOVERNMENT, DID NOT MEAN "OVERTHROWING" THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

He referred to China's request to Russia to give previous notice of her intentions to withdraw her troops from different points in Manchuria.

This request was obviously aimed at precluding a sudden unannounced Russian withdrawal which would enable the Chinese communists instead of the nationalist forces, to take over the evacuated towns, as happened most notably at the Manchurian port of Yingkow.

Chiang described co-operation between China and Russia as the underlying principle of peace in the Far East and in the whole world. He predicted that Russia "as a peace loving nation" would be faithful to the Sino-Soviet treaty, "which is the basis of co-operation between our two countries."

Domestic Peace

China's most important task today, he asserted, is the achieving of domestic peace and to help in the maintenance of world peace. The Manchurian question, he said, was a diplomatic

Link With Russia

Geographically and economically, he asserted, Sinkiang was closely linked with Russia and consequently, it was very necessary and important that friendly relations between Russia

and Sinkiang should be maintained.

Chiang recalled that in the Sino-Soviet treaty, Russia expressly affirmed her position in regard to Sinkiang, and said that she had no intention of interfering in China's internal affairs.

Chiang further said that the only decision of the political consultation conference in January to which the recent Kuomintang congress objected, concerned the draft constitution, particularly the agreement for the executive yuan (cabinet) to be responsible to the Legislative Yuan and have the right to ask for dissolution of the Legislative Yuan. —Associated Press.

By May, 1944, witness said, he had acquired a knowledge of colloquial Japanese. In that month he had accompanied a friend to the Gendarmerie to help in interpretation and was, as a result, pressed into the service of the Gendarmerie as an interpreter. He took the first opportunity to quit the job as it was distasteful to him.

As a result of his experience as a Gendarmerie interpreter, witness said, he could say that he had acquired a fair knowledge of Gendarmerie methods and policies. He was particularly observant of Japanese psychology throughout the occupation and would say that the Japanese thought it essential to their war effort to have a submissive and very subdued population.

Inhuman Tortures

In order to ensure this, it was the policy of the Gendarmerie to excite fear over the people. This was done by indiscriminate and sometimes wholesale community arrests. In addition to that there was the flogging of individuals and persons suspected of being espionage agents. The arrests were made on the well-known Gendarmerie policy of "Cutting the grass before it had a chance to grow long." The policy had such an effect as to have the whole population living in constant fear.

In the case of suspected guerrillas and espionage agents, interrogation was invariably accompanied by inhuman tortures, some of which he had himself witnessed while employed as an interpreter. In their method of interrogation the interrogators always made it a point to get a confession.

The invariable accompaniment of interrogation was generally known to all the agents of the Japanese of all nationalities. These were preponderantly Chinese, as the Japanese found it practically impossible to do counter-espionage work in a preponderantly Chinese population without the help of Chinese agents.

Met Accused

The next witness called was William Chang, who said that he was the manager of the Chinese Overseas Trading Company. Witness said he first met George Wong in 1939 when he was operating a garage in Kowloon somewhere between Shantung Street and Nathan Road. At the outbreak of hostilities he (witness) was running a radio shop at 44, Lai Chi Kok Road, ground floor.

On Dec. 12 or 13, 1941, he saw George Wong driving a motor-car that stopped opposite the Nathan Hotel, which was then being used as the headquarters of the Hing Ah Kwan (the Koa Ki-han). He knew that this was so from a large notice outside the hotel in black Chinese characters on

Tai Li Dead

Chungking, Apr. 2.

The Central Government, officially confirmed today that General Tai Li, former head of the Chinese police and secret service, was one of those killed in the airplane crash near Nanking on March 17. —Associated Press.

In many ways, Tai Li was more of a mystery than the famous Zharoff, of armaments fame. The popular belief is that he was head of the "Blue Shirts," a secret anti-Communist and terrorist organization supposedly answerable only to General Chiang Kai-shek and whose existence has always been officially denied by China; on the other hand Left-wing Chinese have been loud in their outcry against it.

Chiang stated that the Chinese people should be grateful to President Harry Truman and his special envoy to China, General Marshall for the help they had rendered this country.

Chiang praised especially the work that General Marshall had put into the truce committee and his services as adviser to the army reorganization committee.

The Generalissimo said that the Sinkiang problem was now quite settled. He disclosed that Tihwa, capital of the Province, had been greatly endangered by dissidents last year.

Chiang further said that the only decision of the political consultation conference in January to which the recent Kuomintang congress objected, concerned the draft constitution, particularly the agreement for the executive yuan (cabinet) to be responsible to the Legislative Yuan and have the right to ask for dissolution of the Legislative Yuan. —Associated Press.

There were some Japanese officers and some Chinese in the car who alighted and went into the hotel. George Wong also alighted and stood outside. He went up to him and asked George Wong what he was doing, to which Wong replied that he was working in the Hing Ah Koi Kwan.

Witness said he then asked George Wong if he could recommend him for a job in the organization, to which Wong replied that it was very difficult to get in. When he asked Wong how he had got in himself, witness said, Wong replied that he had known some Japanese some six months before the war.

Returned As Agents

About Feb., 1942, witness said, he opened a cafe at 44, Lai Chi Kok Road and continued the business until he left for Free China in July, 1942. In Waichow, he joined the B.A.A.G. and returned to Hong Kong as an espionage agent for the British. After his return to Hong Kong, he was in the habit of visiting the Prince's Cafe, where many Japanese agents used to go.

Shortly after his return from China, he met George Wong there with Hector Lee and some other Chinese he did not know. Wong was carrying a revolver in his belt. He asked him what he was doing and Wong had replied that he was working for the Kempeitai and was stationed in Kowloon. Wong asked him if he knew of any enemy property and told him that if he could procure any information of such he would be rewarded. In August, 1942, witness said, he met George Wong again in the Mongkok area of Nathan Road. He had a chat with him and asked him what he thought of the war and the prospect of the Allies winning it. To this Wong had replied that the Allies were fighting a hopeless war.

Raid On Radio

Wong had shown him a scar on one of his legs, witness said, and told him that he had worked as a driver for the Chinese Central Government in Free China and had received the scar as a result of Japanese bombardment. The Japanese, Wong had told him, were constantly bombing the highways in China. The Chinese Government, Wong said, were only spreading false propaganda and it was of no use for them.

In the same month, witness said, he met George Wong again in company with Hector Lee and some other Chinese he did not know. Wong had replied that he was working for the Kempeitai and was stationed in Kowloon. Wong asked him if he knew of any enemy property and told him that if he could procure any information of such he would be rewarded. In August, 1942, witness said, he met George Wong again in the Mongkok area of Nathan Road. He had a chat with him and asked him what he thought of the war and the prospect of the Allies winning it. To this Wong had replied that the Allies were fighting a hopeless war.

Broker Charged With Receiving

The case in which Leung Wai, broker, was charged with receiving jewellery to the value of \$11,272, believed to have been stolen, was heard before Mr. George She at the Summary Military Court yesterday afternoon.

Leung was also charged with counselling and procuring an armed robbery at No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central, second floor, on Feb. 27.

Another Chinese, Kwong Ying-wan, was charged together with others not in custody, with armed robbery at No. 23, Des Voeux Road Central of money and jewellery to the value of \$11,272.

Tso Tai-tung, who was previously charged with counselling procuring the offence, was discharged at the request of the prosecution.

Inspector Watson, who prosecuted, said that a report was made to the Police on Feb. 27 that an armed robbery had been committed at No. 23, Des Voeux Road Central and jewellery worth \$11,272 stolen.

On March 21 one of the complainants saw a man wearing a wrist watch which had been taken in the robbery. First accused, Leung, was arrested. In his house \$5,500 worth of stolen jewellery was recovered.

Second accused was arrested on information later. Evidence would show that first accused was responsible for drawing up a plan of the premises where the crime was committed.

The first witness, Siu Chung-kun, manager of the Sang Lee Transportation Company, said that he was returning to his office at No. 22, Des Voeux Road Central, second floor, at about 3.45 p.m. on Feb. 27. He noticed several men, one of whom pointed a revolver at him, and ordered him not to make any noise. He was then taken into the house and saw the rest of the inmates being held up by two other men. Two of the men searched him.

They were then tied by the hands with wire and their faces covered by cloth. One of the robbers accidentally fired a shot. After staying for some time the robbers left. After further evidence, the case was adjourned to Thursday afternoon.

LEAVING FOR AUSTRALIA

Brigadier G. K. H. Begley, Second-in-Command of the Salvation Army in Hong Kong and South China is booked for Australia in S.S. "Bonaventure" on a well-earned holiday.

During his twenty-five years service in China, South West and Central China, his breezy versatility has made numerous friends. Coming to his present appointment in 1941, he, with Mrs. Begley, was interned in Stanley for about a year. With the assistance of International Red Cross they were transferred to Shanghai and interned in "Yanchoo" where they were joined by their three children, whom the Japanese allowed to come from Peking. Prior to internment in Hong Kong Brigadier Begley worked in connection with Food Control and during the "blitz" was in charge of Communal Food Kitchens, feeding something like 100,000 people per day. The Kitchens were under Salvation Army Officers and staff who remained at their work until the position became untenable.

Immediately after his release, from Yanchoo, the Brigadier returned to Hong Kong where he has been engaged in Relief Department with the Salvation Army Relief Team.

Mrs. Begley with their daughter and two sons went to Australia in November, 1945.

Also leaving are Brigadier Mrs. M. Akersholm, and Adjutant First Klockas who was in Korea. Mrs. Akersholm was appointed to China, coming to Hong Kong early in 1941, when she took charge of The Salvation Army Boys' Home in Shantung Hill Road.

With the outbreak of war in December, 1941, this institution was closed and Brigadier Akersholm took charge of one of the Communal Food Kitchens until the surrender. The Brigadier on several occasions narrowly escaped death by gunfire, bombing and daily sustained the loss by fire of all her possessions. Being Swedish, she was not interned and was able to do woman service for many internees and others who were not interned. Brigadier Mrs. Akersholm is now to retire in Sweden.

POPULAR FRONT

Tokyo, Apr. 2.
A new cry has been raised in Japan for a "popular front" to introduce true democracy, but no one seemed surprised by its source.
It came from the newly re-organised Japanese Anarchist League in its call for members to augment the present three hundred. —Associated Press.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

General Administration Branch.

NOTICE

Price of Meals in Cafeterias.

With effect from 4th April, 1946, the price of meals served to 'D' ticket holders will be as follows:—

Breakfast \$.80
Lunch 1.00
Dinner 1.00

The reason for the increase is that the Administration has been notified that the price of Field Service rations has been raised to \$4.00.

Colonel, C.B.H. Delamain,
DCCAO (MI).

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD and THE MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA

NOTICE

A MEETING of members of these Guilds will be held at the Office, 3rd Floor, Union Building, 3 Pedder Street, at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 4th April, 1946.

J. WATSON,
Joint Secretary.

SALE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores:—

Qty. Old Coal Sacks
" Scrap Metal
" Firewood
" Nails
" Buckets Latrine

Tender form can be obtained on application at Section VI of Naval Store Department, H.M. Naval Yard, between 9.30-11.30 A.M. on 3rd, to 6th April, 1946, and should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to the Supt. Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong on or before noon on Tuesday 9th April, 1946.

The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right to accept all or any part of each tender.

C. H. SANSOM,
Commissioner of Police.
3rd April, 1946.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

OUTWARD MAILS

Wednesday, 3rd April.

Macao & Teishan	Kwong Pook Cheung	9.00 a.m.
Kowloon	Kwok Hing	9.00 a.m.
Australia via Sydney	H.M.S. Bonaventure (Parcel)	9.30 a.m.
	(Reg.)	9.40 a.m.
	(Ord.)	10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Wing Sang	9.00 p.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok & Saigon	By Air	1.45 p.m.
Swatow	Hing Lee	2.00 p.m.
Wuchow (Kwongai Province)	Kwong Hop Wo	4.00 p.m.
Canton	By Train	4.00 p.m.

Thursday, 4th April.

Macao & Teishan	Kwong Sai	9.00 a.m.
Kowloon	Nam Tung	9.00 a.m.
India via Madras	Empire Mortimer	10.00 a.m.
	(Parcel)	9.30 a.m.
	(Reg.)	9.40 a.m.
	(Ord.)	10.00 a.m.
Australia via Sydney	San Andree	9.00 p.m.
Bangkok	Agnes	8.15 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Chungking	C.N.A.C. Plane	8.30 p.m.
Canton	Sai On	4.00 p.m.

Friday, 5th April.

Strait	Foochow	Noon
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	1.45 p.m.
	(Reg.)	1.50 p.m.
	(Ord.)	2.00 p.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Harmelin	10.00 a.m.
Swatow & Amoy	Hellon	10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Kwelying	10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton & Shanghai	Talan	8.15 p.m.
	C.N.A.C. Plane	8.30 p.m.
U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America via San Francisco	Sovereign of the Seas	8.45 p.m.
Canton	Fetahan	4.00 p.m.

Monday, 8th April.

Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	1.45 p.m.
	(Reg.)	1.50 p.m.
	(Ord.)	2.00 p.m.
Shanghai & Tientsin	Hanyang	8.15 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Hothow	C.N.A.C. Plane	8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 9th April.

Swatow	Premise	10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Chungking	C.N.A.C. Plane	8.15 p.m.
	(Reg.)	8.30 p.m.
	(Ord.)	8.40 p.m.

SHOWING
TO-DAY**QUEEN'S**AT 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

I.B.Y.S. E

NEXT CHANGE

"MY FRIEND FLICKA"
(IN TECHNICOLOR)**LEE THEATRE**TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. HAKING & CO., ALEXANDRA BLDG., GR. FL.
BETWEEN 11 A.M. & 5 P.M. DAILYCOMMENCING TO-MORROW
POSALIND RUSSELL—BRIAN AHERNE**"WHAT A WOMAN!"**LAST SHOWS TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

IRENE DUNNE—CARY GRANT

"PENNY SERENADE"

A COLUMBIA PICTURE

CENTRAL & ALHAMBRADAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
DAILY AT 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 P.M.

Paramount presents

FRED MACMURRAY

BARBARA STANWYCK

EDWARD G. ROBINSON

Directed by BILLY WILDER

Screenplay by Billy Wilder and Raymond Chandler

Porter Hall • Jean Heather

Byron Barr • Richard Gaines

John Phillips

MAJESTICSHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 p.m.NEW! AMAZING!
THRILL OF THRILLS!
Johnny Weissmuller**"TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"**with MAURIDEN O'SULLIVAN
An M-G-M Picture

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CLARK GABLE
LANA TURNER**"SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU"**The most romantic picture
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Nazi Revolt Plot Is Grim Warning To Allies

(By DEWITT MACKENZIE)

New York, April 2.

The Nazi underground plot to revive Hitlerism in Germany disclosed during the week is a grim warning to those who would relax military occupation and shows that the Allied reformation task is far from finished. It is highly significant that this revolt is centered in the Hitler Youth Movement, for that remains the core of resistance to the Allied Authority.

During my recent tour in German occupied areas I saw the dangerous element running from the ages of fourteen to thirty-five. There you will find the majority of those whom Hitler has raised on his poisonous diet, young fanatics who represent the toughest of human problems the Allies have in German rehabilitation. These young people are the most vital element because they are so thoroughly Hitlerized that there appears small hope of persuading many of them to a change of heart. They can be

kept in hand only by force. **Goos Deeper** But the thing goes deeper than that. Since this age group is largely lost, the most effective educational reform must be made among younger boys. That is where the Allies are concentrating heavily. However, the Occupation Authorities are up against a great handicap because while children are receptive to proper training in their schools they have associations with those who belong to Hitlerized groups. Thus it is bound to come about that many children will be contaminated by their brothers and some parents.

When I was at the War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg, a short time ago, I reported that the defense of former Reich Marshal Goering and some other prominent figures was directed fully as much towards white-washing the Hitler Regime as toward securing their acquittals. It strikes me that Goering is quite resigned to conviction, that he is devoting his energy towards vindicating his government, thereby providing propaganda for restoration.

Not The Last

The Youth Movement plot is not the last thing we shall see because it is natural for beaten people to try to overthrow their conquerors. You can see a threat of this in the sullen and often bitter looks you get from many Germans. Unfortunately the Germans have found more than little encouragement for hostility in the differences of viewpoints which have dropped up from time to time among the Allies. They have taken hope from what they thought were signs of a weakening of American determination to continue the occupation.

These Nazi hopes can be crushed by Allied solidarity and a demonstration that we have no intention to abandon the occupation until Germany is reformed. That will take at least a generation in the view of Allied experts and may require even longer. Associated Press.

New Post For Gen. Dempsey

London, Apr. 1.

The War Office announced last night the appointment of Lieut. General Sir Miles Dempsey as commander-in-chief of the Middle East forces.

He will be replaced by Lieutenant General Sir Montague Stopford as commander of the Allied Land Forces in South-east Asia, the announcement said.

Dempsey will take up his new assignment early this summer, replacing General Bernard Paget whose new post, a War Office spokesman indicated, would be announced later. Associated Press.

No Big Five Meeting

Washington, Apr. 1.

No arrangements have been made for a meeting of the "Big Five" Foreign Ministers prior to the peace conference fixed to open in Paris on May 1, it was declared at the State Department today.

Michael McDermott, special public relations assistant to James Byrnes, Secretary of State, also denied the report that Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States, has proposed April 14 as the date for a meeting.

The French Embassy likewise denied that M. Bonnet had made such a proposal. Reuter.

CEREMONY AT GIBRALTAR

Gibraltar, April 2.

Amid an exchange of salutes between United States naval units and British shore batteries, Admiral Henry K. Hewitt on Sunday transferred his flag to the U.S. battleship "Missouri" which is bearing the body of the late Mesut Yurgen, Turkish Ambassador to the United States, to Istanbul on April 5.

The United States cruiser "Helena" which brought Admiral Hewitt from London had a gun salute with the "Missouri" as it entered the harbor. Associated Press.

Thorium To Remain In Indian Hands

New Delhi, April 2.

The Government of Travancore, one of the largest and most progressive Indian states, containing the world's largest deposits of Thorium (vital metal for atomic bomb construction) will resist international or foreign control and exploitation of its Thorium, the Premier of Travancore stated here today. He is now in New Delhi for constitutional talks with the British Cabinet Mission.

It was recently suggested in the House of Commons that the British Government should take over control of the Thorium deposits in Travancore.

Travancore had exported the metal for over 20 years, largely to America, but the importance of it was only realized after the development of the atomic bomb. Reuter.

PERSIAN MINISTER TO MOSCOW

Tehran, Apr. 2.

Prince Firouz, Propaganda Director, announced yesterday the appointment of Hamid Sayah as Iranian Minister Plenipotentiary to Moscow.

Sayah was a member of the recent political mission headed by Premier Quavam es Sultangh to Moscow.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Sayah is going to Moscow because of the ill-health of the Iranian Ambassador there. Sayah was termed pro-Russian by the Right-wing papers. Associated Press.

Red Army Makes A Show Of Leaving

London, April 1.

Red Army troops are making "ostentatious preparations" to evacuate Tabriz, Iran's second largest city and capital of Iranian Azerbaijan, according to a spokesman of the United States Embassy in Tehran today. They have apparently withdrawn all check-posts on the road south of Tabriz and only one now remains on the outskirts of the city itself.

Tabriz is the headquarters of the autonomous administration set up after the rising in Azerbaijan last December, and is strategically important as the terminus of the only railway link connecting Northern Iran with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, a new mantle of secrecy has descended on the Iranian Government regarding relations with Russia and the U.N.O. Security Council decisions. Dr. Muzaffar Firuz, Iranian

Crash On Links

London, Apr. 2. A Liverpool to Belfast passenger plane of the Railway Air Service today crashed in fog on a golf course near Belfast Lough. The pilot, navigator, and three passengers were killed and the only survivor is suffering from burns and broken ribs. Reuter.

U.S. Grants Big Credit To Italy

Washington, April 2.

The Export and Import Bank yesterday announced the signing of an agreement for a twenty-five million dollar loan to Italy to finance the purchase of raw cotton in the United States.

If fully utilized, the credit will finance the export of approximately 200,000 bales, the Bank's statement said.

The announcement said that word was received yesterday of the signing of the agreement by the Italian government and Italian banks. It will not be operative until the signed document had been returned here for examination. The Bank said details of the credit will be made public then.

The cotton credit is the second to be made from the \$100,000,000 credit the bank established last October to finance the shipment of cotton to Europe.

Bank officials indicate that the loan would call for payment within 15 months at an interest rate of three per cent.

It is understood that American credits would be made available to Italian products through Italian commercial banks who also must sign the loan agreement. Associated Press.

Nazi V2 Rockets In New Mexico Tests

Washington, April 2.

The Army has completed preparations for a series of flights by 25 reassembled German V2 rockets with the announced purpose of perfecting larger and faster ones of American design.

The first rocket will be fired on May 8 in the New Mexico desert and others will be set off at intervals of about one week each, the War Department stated.

Speeding to a maximum velocity of 3,500 miles an hour the rockets are expected to reach 100 miles into space, a substantially greater altitude than the Germans attained.

Radar will trace the giant missiles and preparations will be made to collect scientific data of several kinds during the flights which will be reduced from a normal 200 to about 80 miles per hour.

Major-General Glendon Barnes, chief of the army ordnance department's research and development service, asserted that although Germany spent 15 years in intensive rocket research, the United States "now has an equal knowledge of the rocket."

Rockets were captured late in the war and the General Electric Company were called on to manufacture some of the missing parts. German experts who volunteered came to this country and helped put the weapons together. Associated Press.

Siam Government Gets Vote

Bangkok, Apr. 2.

The National Assembly of Siam today passed a vote of confidence in the new government under Prime Minister Pridi Phanomyong by 115 votes to 3.

Panomyong was chosen as the new prime minister by the Assembly a week ago after the resignation of the government headed by Khuang Aphaiwong, as a result of a defeat in the Assembly.

The new sixteen member cabinet consists mostly of leaders of the popular party and supporters of the resistance movement. The outgoing premier and members of his cabinet refused the invitation to join in the new cabinet. Reuter.

Washington, Apr. 2. The United States Senate today unanimously confirmed the appointment of Averil Harriman as the new United States Ambassador to Great Britain, in succession to John G. Winant. Reuter.

KING'SSHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
RONALD COLMAN
GREER GARSON**"RANDOM HARVEST"**

M.G.M.'s ACADEMY AWARD WINNER

NEXT CHANGE

Naal Coward's

BLITHE SPIRIT

In Technicolor

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"THE PLAINSMAN"Commencing To-morrow
"FIDDLERS THREE"**KOWLOON AUCTION HOUSE**(Auctioneers, etc.)
No. 504, Nathan Rd. (1st Fl.),
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Tel. 56125.**LAMBERT BROS.**Auctioneers, Surveyors and
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Telephone No. 20224**SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS**Auctioneers, Surveyors, & etc.
basement, French Bank Bldg.
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
Telephone 81887.**PUBLIC AUCTION**

The Undersigned has received instruction from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction, commencing at 10.30 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, 1946, at the premises of

THE CHINA PROVIDENT**NO. 40 GODOWN,****THE PRAYA, KENNEDY****TOWN.****70 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,**

comprising:—

Snake Skin.

Grinding Stone.

Flashlight.

Wooden Crates.

Wooden Cases.

Chinese Medicine.

Stationery.

Pitch.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above Premises will be open to inspection on the 1st & 2nd April, 1946, between 10.30 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, 1st April, 1946.

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1946.

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TYPEWRITERS & RIBBONS
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Tel. 1854

LOSS OF MEMORY? Ribbentrop Cross-Examined

PETIOT SPRINGS A SURPRISE

Paris, April 2.
A paratrooper who was one of the cell-mates of Doctor Marcel Petiot in a Nazi jail testified yesterday that he considered Petiot, really was protecting a political party in refusing to give details of his connections.

Lieut. Richard Herlitz, who was in charge of the resistance movement in the Lyon area for more than a year, said that Petiot, who is charged with 27 murders, had given him secret addresses to use for an escape from the jail.

A surprise witness for the defence on the last day of the testimony, Herlitz testified: "I think that any political party which was known to have connections with Petiot would be in the coming elections and that Petiot is being sacrificed and is sacrificing himself for this cause." Associated Press.

"Most Beloved"

Paris, April 2.
Dr. Marcel Petiot was the most beloved man in our town; we owe him our lives," said one of the 40 witnesses for the defence of the alleged murderer of 27 persons during the German occupation.

Another defence witness said: "I am an ordinary Frenchman, I am not a hero. I am a hundred per cent Frenchman."
The last witness for the defence was Madeleine Denise Barre, aged 29, who told the court that she worked for the British Intelligence Service during the occupation. She said: "I was arrested by the Germans and was present by the Gestapo Headquarters. Dr. Petiot refused to disclose to the Germans the whereabouts of Yvan Dreyfus (one of Petiot's alleged victims) and said: 'don't care whether you free me or not. In any case I won't live long. I have cancer in the stomach.'"
The trial will be resumed tomorrow afternoon.—Reuter.

Flap Over Fratting With Nips

Tokyo, Apr. 2.
General MacArthur today declared that he had received "letters from American homes expressing grave concern and deep distress over published reports suggestive of existing widespread promiscuous relationship between members of the occupying forces and Japanese women." General MacArthur said in a circular letter to all chaplains, "and I have seen nothing to discount that view."
"I have, however, recently received letters from American homes expressing grave concern and deep distress over published reports of promiscuous relationship," General MacArthur said.

"Unfortunately there has been a growing tendency of to misconstrue the word 'fraternization' to clothe it with the sole meaning of immorality—and to greatly over-emphasize and misinterpret the relationship between members of the American occupying forces and the Japanese people." Associated Press.

REPORTER-FREED

Manila, Apr. 1.
Bonito Sakdalan, Manila Post reporter has been released from jail by the Supreme Court. Justice Gregorio Perfecto, who had given him two days' sentence for refusing to give the source of a story.

He said that Sakdalan's detention did not involve the freedom of press.—Associated Press.

"Something Was Not All Right"

Nuernberg, April 2.
Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler's Foreign Minister, went through a merciless cross-examination at the hands of Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, British deputy prosecutor, when he appeared for the fourth day in the witness box at the war crimes trial today.

To several questions about the events which led to the German occupation of Austria in 1938, Ribbentrop pleaded ignorance or loss of memory.

He said that he had no record of what was asked of Kurt von Schnuschnitz, the Austrian Chancellor, when he visited Berchtesgaden, Hitler's mountain retreat in Bavaria, in February, 1938—just before German troops marched into Austria.

Ribbentrop told the court that he had no details of the Austrian problem as he had been foreign minister for only a few days and the matter was handled personally by Hitler. Nor did he know of the military measures planned to achieve the German policy in Austria.

Sir Maxwell Fyfe: "Are you, the Reich Foreign Minister at that time, asking this tribunal to believe that you knew nothing of these military measures or their effect on Austria?"

Ribbentrop: "About military measures I knew nothing."
Asked by Sir David Fyfe Dr. Schnuschnitz was in prison for seven years, Ribbentrop, who became more uneasy as the cross-examination proceeded, said: "I cannot say anything on that point. He must have done something against the interests of the state."

Questioned, on the events leading to the invasion of Czechoslovakia, whether he knew that Hitler had wanted Czechoslovakia wiped off the map, Ribbentrop said: "I am learning details at this trial."

Earlier in today's session, Lord Justice Lawrence, British President of the court, said that he would allow Dr. Alfred Seidl, counsel for Ribbentrop, to put his questions regarding the alleged "secret clauses" in the Soviet-German 1939 pact.

R.A.F. Shootings

When Sir David Fyfe asked if he thought it right to attack Yugoslavia with "unmerciful harshness," as Hitler did without any diplomatic warning, Ribbentrop replied: "I cannot answer that question yes or no."
In the spring before the attack on Russia, said Ribbentrop later, his department's reports from Moscow were that no danger existed in that quarter. But Hitler took the view that the Nazi diplomats in Moscow were the worst informed in the world and "I, myself, was sceptical."

Ribbentrop, cross-examined about the shooting at Stalag Luft, admitted he had a "good idea" of pointing to a large map on a cinematograph screen showing where concentration camps were situated. Sir David Fyfe proceeded to question Ribbentrop on this subject. It was, according to 100 per cent true, said Ribbentrop, that despite his high official position he did not know of the existence of many of the camps.

"We Want War"
Sir David wound up his hour's cross-examination with this rhetorical question: "Every time something was not all right, did you have a document attributing to you some base, language and, despite what you have said here today, you say that on those occasions you were telling 'diplomatic lies'?"

Ribbentrop, looking weary, said Dr. Fyfe sat down.

Earlier in the day's proceedings, the court heard another lesson in the diplomacy of the Third Reich when Sir David quoted Ribbentrop's remark to Count Ciano (then Italian Foreign Minister) during a discussion on England's attitude towards the Polish question. This included the famous "We want war" statement attributed to Ribbentrop. The accused denied that the statement was his. "That is the kind of

Don't Marry Nazis

Frankfurt, April 2.
In a move to discourage further clandestine marriage between Americans and Germans, U. S. Army Headquarters here issued yesterday a new marriage directive, accompanied by a warning that such marriages would be punished by immediate discharge of American personnel including civilian employees and their removal from the occupation zone.

The new directive, however, facilitated the marriage of American and Allied personnel with United Nations nationals.—Associated Press.

Anti-Gandhi Outbreak In Delhi

New Delhi, April 2.
Persons opposed to the Congress Party staged a demonstration a few minutes after the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi for conferences here today with the British Cabinet mission on independence for India.

Rocks and half bricks landed within fifty feet of the hut occupied by Gandhi. Four persons were injured slightly.

Gandhi, who arrived here on a special train from Bombay, took no notice of the demonstration, according to his secretary.—Associated Press.

Cripps Sees Gandhi

New Delhi, Apr. 2.
Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade and a member of the Cabinet Mission to India, visited Gandhi tonight and found him at prayer with 10,000 of his followers in the compound of his quarters in the suburb of New Delhi, and sat silently waiting until the Mahatma had finished.

They spent nearly three-quarters of an hour in close conversation before going off together to the apartments of the Secretary of State, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, for further discussions.

Sir Stafford Cripps, at a press conference today said that if the Mission failed to reach a settlement of the Indian constitutional problem by agreement, international arbitration might be one way of solving the problem.—Reuter.

PROBLEM FOR COMEDIANS

Clipping Sobbury, April 2.
"Oh, Call it by some better name," wrote Post Times News, but music hall comedians always found Clipping Sobbury good enough for them.

Clipping at this Gloucestershire village was an old gag that rarely failed to raise a laugh.

It remains to be seen (and heard) what comedians will do to Sobbury when Clipping Sobbury will be amalgamated with nearby parish of Old Sobbury, and will be known, officially as Sobbury.

No villager, however, has the slightest intention of allowing the full title to do. Murray Downing, local antiquary, stated that the name Sobbury will let it go. Old Sobbury, Mother of all the Sobburys, mentioned in the Domesday Book and you cannot destroy tradition like that, in five minutes.—Reuter.

LEAGUE SOUTH

Birmingham City have resumed leadership of League South as the result of a win by the odd goal in five against Plymouth, Argyll, but it was a near thing, and one time it looked like Plymouth, bottom team, would repeat the victory gained at Birmingham's expense a fortnight earlier.

Jones netted for Birmingham and Brown scored two goals for Plymouth. Jones scored the winning goal five minutes from the end of the game, when Birmingham's defence "blacked" again at Strain.

Had Plymouth taken all the chances they would have won easily, but their forwards missed badly.—Reuter.

Bowie, Maryland, April 2.

Fire which destroyed one barn and damaged two others at the Bowie Race Course on Saturday night caused the deaths of 21 horses on the eve of the opening of the Maryland and Eastern spring racing season.—Associated Press.

Washington, April 2.

Cuba and Syria have established diplomatic relations, Guillermo Bolt, Cuban Ambassador to the United States, said yesterday.

Cuba plans to establish diplomatic relations with all Arab states.—Associated Press.

Pataudi Not Eligible To Play For India

(By-Pat Carrow (Capt.))

LONDON, APRIL 2.
THE SUNSHINE WHICH IS NOT SO EVIDENT IN OUR WEATHER IS NEVERTHELESS CREEPING INTO THE SPORTS COLUMNS OF OUR NEWSPAPERS AGAIN. WE HAVE HAD MORE DETAILED NEWS ABOUT CRICKET, LAWN TENNIS AND SPEEDWAY RACING THIS WEEK.

Cricket news was not so bright being concerned firstly with the future of India's Nawab of Pataudi and secondly with the gloomy prospects facing Hampshire and Nottinghamshire. Pataudi, somebody has just found out, is not eligible to play for India in the tests.

He has already played for England and cannot play for any other country until permission is received from the English Board of Control. But the Nawab will be on his way to England by the time this body meets so whatever happens he will be in Britain. He will be playing for the Indians in any case although he may have to ever, it is unlikely that the English stay out of the tests. How- ever, cricket rulers will bar him, even from the tests. I thought I had got hold of a new angle on this business of Pataudi because he first played in a Test in Australia and that was on an M.C.C. tour. The Tests nevertheless are always billed as England versus whatever country it is so there would be no way out for Pataudi on that technicality. Let us hope the whole thing sinks into its proper place in the cricket scheme of things. Everyone will be very sorry if Pataudi is barred from the tests.

To the county game and Hampshire where the supporters of the county club are justifiably perturbed. With two months to go before bat meets ball in a county match Southampton who the club have appealed for £20,000. They say first class cricket in Hampshire cannot carry on unless they can get it. In Nottingham there is an overdraft of nearly £2,000 and a steady drop in membership. An appeal has been issued stating that as the old-time wealthy supporter no longer exists it will rest in the pockets of the people whether Trent Bridge remains a county cricket ground. It would be a sad day for county cricket if Nottinghamshire went out of the competition and I've no doubt the appeal will meet with adequate support.

New Era

It does point to a new era in first class cricket. The era of democracy when the man who pays his bob or one and six will be given more consideration than he has had in the past. The counties are having to go to him now with suitable deference. When that deference is translated into comfort at the county grounds then will the clubs be all right. As Fred Root, formerly of Worcestershire, to apply said it in a "Daily Mail" interview. "No longer do folk treat cricket as a social occasion. They don't want private lunch tents for the few and long waits for the many. That's about it. The counties will have to see it, too, if they want to live."

To speedway racing and the end of the super race they used to fill the "speed ring" tanks with the cinder-shifting fraternity have had a meeting and settled on two leagues for their sport this summer. One a National League and the other a provincial organization, Wembley, West Ham, New Cross, Wimbledon, Belle Vue and Odsal (Bradford) are the top teams and they will have the cream of the available riders—mostly British. Middlebrough, Glasgow, Sheffield and Birmingham will be included in the provincial circuit. The Brum meeting will be staged on the Birchfield Harriers ground at Perry Barr. Odsal's debut is first class speedway racing is another step forward for this great northern stadium which Yorkshiremen say is the biggest sports arena in the country. Apart from the leagues there will be the usual national cup competition and a new innovation is the British Riders Championship which will involve the world's championship. There will also be a new system of payment with five grades and payment on point earning basis.

Lawn tennis news is that there will be no preliminary rounds for the Wimbledon Championships. The All-England Club secretary also has not received any entries for the first post-war Wimbledon but the first post-war Wimbledon but

Best record of the week was shown by Detroit and Chicago Cubs, who, winning five out of six games, while Cincinnati was poorest, dropping four out of six games.—Associated Press.

Washington Senators and St. Louis Cardinals led their divisions of the grapefruit league as they swung into the final two week spring training for the regular major league campaign on April 10.

Topping all national league clubs, the Cardinals won four out of six games last week to bring their record to 13 won and nine lost, a three percentage of points ahead of the New York Yankees with 10 wins and 10 losses and the Senators, who have won four games during the week, hold their first place lead with 18 wins and seven losses, followed by the New York Yankees with 27 won and 18 lost.

Best record of the week was shown by Detroit and Chicago Cubs, who, winning five out of six games, while Cincinnati was poorest, dropping four out of six games.—Associated Press.

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FLAT-RACING STARTS

(By Vernon Morgan, Reuters Sports Editor)

London, April 2.
The flat racing season opened at Lincoln today in brilliant sunshine and attendance and enthusiasm gave every promise that the expected boom in the first post-war flat racing season would be quickly fulfilled.

Down in the ancient town, in the shade of the 12th century Cathedral, spectators did a brisk business as racegoers made their way to the historic Catholme course, which had not been raced on for five years.

Racegoers were soon put in a happy mood when the midday boy, Bruce Wood, won a 4 to 1 favourite home in the Apprentice Handicap, which was the first race of the season.

The champion jockey, Gordon Richards, was soon off the mark, cheering supporters with an easy win at the nice price of 6 to 1 on the three-year-old filly "Golden Sorrel" in the Welbeck Handicap, for which she carried topweight. Her owner, Mrs. Ian Henderson—like most others failed to find accommodation and spent the night in a caravan near the course.

Richards had another huge ovation when he got home "Your Fancy" in the Greenwell Plate of 7 furlongs. The winner started at 4 to 6. P. J. Pollock players and quick success when "Ducula Wild" won the first two-year-old race of the season, starting a 7 to 2 favourite.

In Liverpool, preparations for supervising more than 250,000 people and 11,000 vehicles at Aintree on Friday have been made by the Lancashire County Constabulary. While the great crowds of people and cars will be controlled by radio from a "master" perched by radio from a communication plane in direct communication with a mobile police radio station parked on the race-course, there will, for the first time, be police control points at a number of vital centres.—Reuter.

BOLTON STAND COLLAPSE STORY

Bolton, April 2.
A mounted policeman described at the Home Office inquiry today into the Bolton Wanderers football ground disaster how after a crowd of 3,000 to 4,000 people made for the sloping fence and got through on to the embankment.

Another police witness told the inquiry that after the gates had been closed he found a padlock on the ground. R. Grant, for the police, handed a padlock to Commissioner R. Hughes, and said him that a "civilian" witness would say he opened the padlock with a bunch of keys he had in his pocket.

Commissioner Hughes said he could not unlock the padlock quite easily with the keys from the bunch. It looks to me, he said, to be a padlock which anybody equipped with a bunch of keys could unlock.—Reuter.

RADIO

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3rd 1946
8.00 p.m.—JULIAN WOOD (BART-JUNE) W. E. E. (REEL) B. LAW AT 8.15 PM.
ZBW HONGKONG broadcasting on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. 3.30 to 7.30 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 0.52 Megacycles H.E.T.
8.30 p.m.—Daily programme Sun- day.
12.30 p.m.—A.P. Ghep's Honolulu Hawaiian.
12.45 p.m.—"Swingtime"—B.F.S.
1.00 p.m.—New & Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Hawley & Lantier on Two Flutes.
1.30 p.m.—A to from the Elms.
1.50 p.m.—Close Down.
2.00 p.m.—Some Dance Music.
2.10 p.m.—London Relay—News.
2.15 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.
2.30 p.m.—Studio—Alan Wyllie (Bart-June) with G. O'Mall Shaw at the Piano.
3.00 p.m.—Clifford Piquet Hour.
3.30 p.m.—London Relay—News.
3.45 p.m.—Barry James and His Orchestra.
3.50 p.m.—Half an Hour with Irving Berlin.
4.00 p.m.—Popular Duets by Anne Ziegler and Webster Coth.
4.15 p.m.—Patricia Romborough at the Piano.
4.30 p.m.—Light Orchestral Concert with Lily Pelly (3 years) and Richard Wood (4 years).
4.45 p.m.—Close Down.
Programme marked ENBA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Service Entertainment.

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